(XXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1439.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1773.

Sub pectore toto
Invidia intumuit, fultum furor abripuitque.

BEFORE I beſtow any animadverſion upon other impertinences, I ſhall endeavour to collect, and reduce to as much method, as they will bear, thoſe parts of the Citizen's laſt performance, which have any apparent relation to the proclamation, and if the intelligent reader ſhould be miſchievouſly inclined to entertain himſelf with my diſtreſs, and for this purpoſe have recourſe to my former paper, and my adverſary's anſwer to it, I ſhall readily forgive him, if he ſmiles at the trouble I take to arrange deſultory cavils, and extract out of the effuſions of ignorance, and malice objections for refutation. "It is a very unfair thing (as Swift obſerves) in any "writer to employ his ignorance, and malice *together*, "becauſe it gives his anſwerer *double* work. It is "like the kind of ſophiſtry that the logicians call *two* "*mediums*, which are never allowed in the ſame "ſyllogiſm, a writer with a *weak head*, and a *corrupt* "*heart* is an overmatch for any ſingle pen, like a hire-"ling jade, *dull*, and *vicious*, hardly able to ſtir, yet "offering at every turn to kick."

In my former letter I laid before the reader for his examination, and compariſon, the two tranſactions of the ſhip-money tax, and the proclamation, and ſhewed that the former impoſed a direct tax on the people, and enforced the payment of it by the rigorous means of execution affecting the property, and perſonal liberty of the ſubject, and that the latter contained the ſanction only of the Governor's threats of diſpleaſure to officers dependant, and removeable without any enforcement extended to the people beyond that, which the ordinary courts might confer on the very ground of its legality. I alſo proved that *without ſome ſettled* rate, or ſtandard *no* exaction of an officer could be puniſhable as *extortion*, and that judges and others not veſted with a *legiſlative* authority, had ſettled, and aſcertained the fees of officers for the very purpoſe of preventing the oppreſſion of the ſubject, and concluded, the two tranſactions, were not only not equally arbitrary infractions of the conſtitution, but were entirely diſſimilar. The Citizen profeſſes his deſign to conſider my reaſons in defence of the proclamation, and after having "granted that the aſſeſſment of ſhip-mo-"ney was a more open, and daring violation of the "conſtitution, ſtill contends that the proclamation, "though more diſguiſed, is *equally ſubverſive in its* "*conſequence* of liberty." The reader will remember that the Citizen to ſupport the *character* he has attributed to the proclamation, muſt prove it to be an *arbitrary tax*.

He allows that the tax of ſhip-money was an "open "and avowed attack on liberty" and ſeems to apply to the proclamation the epithets, "modeſt, mild, and "conciliating." He acknowledges that the methods purſued in levying the ſhip-money were the "arbi-"trary ſeizure of property and deprivation of perſonal "liberty" and that there "is no attempt in the pro-"clamation to *ſubject* the *people* to any execution;" but, notwithſtanding his admiſſion of *ſo great difference*, he endeavours to maintain his poſition, that the proclamation is as ſubverſive, *in its conſequence*, of liberty, as the levy of ſhip-money was. "The moſt daring "attacks on liberty, he ſays, are not *perhaps* the moſt "dangerous," becauſe extreme violence excites general indignation, and oppoſition; but the "mo-"deſt, mild, conciliating manner, in which the *latent* "deſigns of a crafty miniſter come *ſometimes* recom-"mended, ought to render them the more ſuſpect-"ed, and ſhould always inſpire caution, and diffi-"dence," let the operation, and effect of the proclamation determine it; character; but, becauſe the manner is modeſt &c.—let not ſuſpicion at once infer, that the deſign of it is to violate the peoples rights; for if one meaſure is to be oppoſed, becauſe expreſſed in an imperative ſtile, and attended with the moſt rigorous enforcements, and another meaſure is alſo to be oppoſed, becauſe it is "modeſt, mild, &c." in the manner, and unattended by any enforcement, except what it derives from the law, it would be difficult, indeed, for the beſt intentions to eſcape cenſure. In ſpeaking of the ſhip money *exaction*, the Citizen admits my account of it to be, "*in the* "*main* true," but intimates that "it is not *impartial*," "it is *in the main* true." In what was it then not impartial? The exility of the inſinuation ſhall not protect the principle of it, nor ſhall contempt ſo entirely extinguiſh indignation, as to hinder me from expoſing the ſubdolous attempt. The appellation, "Tyrant" has, I ſuſpect, rubbed the ſore. "The tax (ſays he) "was *very moderate little exceeding*, £. 200,000 ſterling "—it was *levied* with *juſtice* and *equity*, &c." "mo-"derate?" When the people were plundered of every farthing of it? "levied with juſtice and equity;" when extorted by the rigours of diſtreſs, and impriſonment, in the moſt direct violation of every principle of liberty? The moderation, juſtice, and equity of a robber, who ſhould ſuffer the plundered paſſenger to retain half a crown for his dinner, might be celebrated with equal grace and propriety. Again he whines—"the boundaries between liberty, and prerogative were far from being aſcertained." What, had not Magna Charta ſo often (at leaſt thirty-two times) confirmed; the ſtatute (he has referred to on another occaſion) de tallagio non concedendo, the petition and act of rights (to mention no other) *muſt clearly* eſtabliſhed the *principle*, that "the people could not "be taxed without their conſent?" The boundary could not have been more clearly marked out by the utmoſt precaution of jealous prudence or more outrageouſly tranſgreſſed by the moſt determined, and lawleſs tyranny, and yet the Citizen, *the generous friend of liberty*, though he has adopted the pretences of a *notorious apologiſt*, has advanced them *without any view* to "excuſe the aſſeſſment of ſhip-money, or "exculpate King Charles"—he means not to apologize, though he has adopted the very principles of the tyrants apologiſt—again "James the IId by en-"deavouring to introduce arbitrary power, and ſub-"vert the ESTABLISHED *church deſerved* to be depoſed, "and baniſhed, and the revolution *rather*" ſays the Citizen, "*brought about*, than *followed* King James's "*abdication* of the crown."

Here reader, you have another proof of the ſtaunch whiggiſm of the *champion*, ſo *properly* celebrated by our Independent Whigs. "The revolution rather "brought about, than followed King James's ab-"dication?"

Thoſe great men, by whom the cauſe of national liberty was ſupported, entertained very different ideas from our *Independent Whigs*, and their *champion*. They received their inſtruction IN *a very different ſchool*. The commons voted that, King James IId "having endea-"voured to ſubvert the conſtitution of the kingdom, "by breaking the original contract between king, "and people, and by the advice of jeſuits, and other "wicked perſons, having violated the fundamental "laws, and withdrawn himſelf out of the kingdom "hath *abdicated* the government, and the throne is "thereby become vacant; and that it hath been found "by experience to be inconſiſtent with this proteſtant "kingdom to be governed by a popiſh prince."

The abdication of James was, *the wrong done by him*, "the government is under a *truſt*, and acting a-"gainſt, is renouncing *it*; for how can a man in rea-"ſon, or ſenſe, expreſs a greater renunciation of a "truſt, than by the conſtant declaration of his "actions contrary to that truſt."

"The revolution rather brought about than fol-"lowed the abdication."

The principles of this champion for whiggiſm having been developed, the *Independents*, perhaps, may doubt the propriety of their *political* attachment, when they conſider the effect of the Citizen's ſuggeſtions is, that the revolution was *rather* an act of *violence*, than of *juſtice*, unleſs, indeed, the regard he has expreſſed for the *eſtabliſhed* church, ſo *conſiſtent* with his *religious* profeſſion, ſhould, haply, divert their attention: for *this regard*, to be ſure, is very commendable.

That the proclamation reſtrains the officers is certain, and, having *this* effect, *if it has no other*, it is beneficial—if it has moreover, the effect of binding the people to pay, as well as the officer to receive according to the adopted rates, this effect flows from its legality, from the ſame principles, that the general protection, and ſecurity of mens rights are derived.

The ſhip-money was levied upon the people, when *no part* of it was due—the officer can receive *nothing*, when *nothing* is *due*, and yet the Citizen alleges they *equally* correſpond with the idea of *tax*, and of an arbitrary, tyrannical impoſition—a tax cannot be laid unleſs by the *legiſlative* authority; but fees, the Citizen is conſtrained to admit, have been *lawfully* ſettled by the lords *alone*, by the commons *alone*, by the upper and lower houſes ſeparately, and by the courts of law, and equity in England—that theſe fees have not been ſettled by the *legiſlative* authority is *therefore* clear. What is then the plain reſult? *No* tax can be impoſed, except by the *legiſlature*, but *fees* have been *lawfully* ſettled in the *manner premiſed* by perſons, *not veſted with legiſlative authority*, conſequently the ſettlement of fees is *not a tax*. On this head the Citizen remarks, that the lords and commons derive "their right from "long uſage, and the law of parliament which is part "of the law of the land"—be it ſo, but the law of parliament, which is part of the law of the land, doth not veſt the lords, or the commons *alone* with authority to tax. The amount then of the Citizens *reaſoning* is, that the lords and commons *ſeparately* ſettle fees, becauſe they are *enabled* ſo to do by the *law of the land*. The judges have *no* ſhare in the *legiſlature*; but *their* ſettlement of *fees* is *lawful* too, whence is their authority derived; but from *the law of the land?* "The "chief danger of oppreſſion (ſays Hawkins in his "treatiſe of crown law) is from officers being left at li-"berty to ſet their own rates, and make their own "demands, therefore the law has authoriſed the judges "to ſettle them" How are *theſe ſettlements*, and the admiſſion of their *legality* to be reconciled with the poſition that *fees*, are *taxes?* "The proclamation, ſays "the Citizen, *is in its conſequence*, as ſubverſive of li-"berty, as the ſhip-money, if the judges ſhould de-"termine coſts to be paid according to the rates, be-"cauſe execution would neceſſarily follow a refuſal to "pay thoſe rates."

This objection, if I am not miſtaken, ſuggeſts an additional argument to prove the ſettlement of fees to be, not only, not an arbitrary tax, but a *legal unavoidable* act. When a ſuit is brought in a court of law, or equity, or carried by appeal from an inferior to a ſuperior juriſdiction, and a final judgment, or decree is given, in which coſts are awarded, theſe coſts are *neceſſarily aſcertained*, and the party againſt whom they are awarded is compelled to pay them. It will, I preſume, be admitted to be juſt, and reaſonable, that the perſon, obliged to apply to a court for juſtice, ſhould be repaid the lawful coſts attending the proſecution of his ſuit, and that a party, put to expence in defending himſelf againſt an illegal claim, ſhould alſo be repaid by his adverſary the legal coſts attending his defence. What then are *theſe coſts*, *which ought* to be awarded, and muſt neceſſarily be *aſcertained*, by the judgment or decree? the fees of the lawyer, and of the officers conſtitute, ſometimes, the whole, ſometimes part of theſe coſts, and the fees are not only ſuch, as have been *actually* paid, but ſuch too as the party is *lawfully chargeable* with. If he has paid, or ſtipulated to pay *more*, than the *legal* rate, he is entitled to no allowance for the exceſs. The *voluntary* payment or contract of the party would be a very inconvenient rule, if not controuled by ſome other ſtandard—he might be induced by a *perſonal regard* for the lawyer, or the officer, or by *his enmity* to his antagoniſt to exceed the juſt proportion. The lawyer cannot lawfully demand, or receive his fee, which makes part of the coſts, till the cauſe is finiſhed; the officer too, generally, gives credit, beyond the time of paſſing the judgment, or decree, for fees, which alſo are part of the coſts; but the ſuitor being chargeable the fees are included in the coſts awarded by the judgment or decree, which may be immediately carried into execution. That the coſts not only *may*, but *muſt* be awarded in various caſes—that the fees of the lawyer, and officers are comprehended in the coſts—that the coſts muſt be acertained in the judgment, or decree—that therefore there muſt be ſome eſtabliſhed *rule* or ſtandard to *ſettle* and *fix* the *rates* of the *fees* which conſtitute the whole, or part of the coſts, cannot be denied. The fees of the lawyer are ſettled by an act of aſſembly, the fees of the officer are not. There muſt be then ſome other authority to ſettle theſe fees, becauſe they conſtitute part of the coſts, and the judgment or decree, awarding the coſts, muſt *neceſſarily* be *preciſe*. Juſtice cannot be adminiſtered without the exerciſe of ſuch authority, and what is eſſential to the adminiſtration of juſtice, I muſt conclude, is not only, not an arbitrary, deſpotick impoſition *extremely like* the levy of ſhip-money derogatory from the moſt fundamental principles of a free conſtitution: but is moſt conſiſtent with, and even neceſſary to the general protection of the people; wherefore the *conſequence* of an execution for coſts is ſo far from fixing the opprobious character of an arbitrary, oppreſſive tax, ſubverſive of liberty, that on the contrary, it proves the neceſſity of ſettled rates for the very purpoſes of juſtice. The Citizen *adopts* a quotation from ad inſt. to prove that the ſettlement of fees is a tax; but what Coke obſerves may be fully admitted without any proof, that *every ſettlement* of fees is a tax. If this had been his aſſertion it would be overruled by the cleareſt authorities, by every one of the inſtances of the ſettlement of fees already enumerated, as well as by other, depending upon the ſame principle. The ſtatute, de tallagio non concedendo, ſpeaking in the royal name, is to this effect, "no tallage or aid ſhall "by us or our heirs be put or levied in our kingdom "*without the grant of parliament*." Coke in his expoſition of this part of the ſtatute, obſerves that "all "*new* officers *erected* with *new fees*, or *old* offices with "*new* fees are within this act: for that is a tallage "put upon the ſubject, which cannot be done with-"out common conſent by act of parliament."

The offices, to which the proclamation relates, are not within the deſignation, *new offices*, and therefore ſo far the paſſage from ad inſt. is irrelative. The offices are *old* and *conſtitutional* ſuch as do not depend upon any will or diſcretion of the ſupreme magiſtrate, whether they ſhall be continued, or ceaſe; but muſt be preſerved as functions, always exerciſeable, and neceſſary to the execution of the laws. *New fees* are not to be annexed to ſuch offices according to Coke's opinion, by which is plainly meant, that the *old*, or eſtabliſhed fees belonging to theſe offices cannot be lawfully augmented, or altered without *an act of parliament*. That in the *old* offices, fees may be ſettled for neceſſary ſervices, when there happens to be no prior proviſion, or eſtabliſhment, and that ſuch ſettlement is lawful, and in the caſe of coſts, I have already conſidered, *indiſpenſibly neceſſary*, the inſtances enumerated evince.

The judges determined that an under-ſheriff ſhould receive a fee of a perſon brought to the bar for, and acquitted of, a felony, "becauſe it was aſſigned to the "officer by the *order* and *diſcretion* of the *court*, and "that it was *with reaſon* and *good conſcience* that he

" was allowed by the court to the officer, *for the trou-*
" *ble* and *charge* he has with prisoners, and of his at-
" tendance on the court, as a *reward* for the service."
21 H. 7. 17, 28.

Fees not settled by the legislature, and which may be lawfully received, *are not taxes*, because it is not competent to *any* persons, not constituting the *legislature*, to *tax* the subject. The same authority distinct from the legislative, that *has* settled, *may* settle the fees, when the proper occasion, of exercising it, occurs. " *Where there is the same reason, there is the same law.*" Wherefore I presume to think, that though the *old* or *established* fees are not to be altered, increased, or augmented, yet, when fees are *due*, and the *rates* of them are *not* established, they may be settled *without* the legislative authority, because the *principle* of the authority *remains*, and it ought to be *active*, when the *reason* of it *calls* for *exertion*. Though the Citizen had admitted that the lords *alone*, the commons *alone*, the upper and lower houses *separately*, the courts of law and equity, have lawfully settled the fees of their officers, and consequently fees so settled are *not taxes*, which cannot be laid but by the act of the *whole legislature*, *yet* has he cited an inst. to prove that *fees* are a *tax*——again, from some proceedings of the house of commons, he infers a power in the commons *alone* to settle fees in the *courts*, so that he is of opinion *at one time fees are* a *tax*, at *another*, he *admits* they are *not* a tax, *again* he asserts that they *are* a tax, and *again* that they are *not* a tax.

" Quoteneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo"

(with what noose may I hold this Proteus, so often shifting his forms). Having given an extract of some proceedings of the house of commons upon an enquiry into fees received by the officers belonging to the law, and of the resolves of the committee, that " it was " their opinion the long disuse of publick enquiries " into the behaviour of these officers had been the oc-" casion of unnecessary officers, and illegal fees—that " the interest of the great number of officers was the " occasion of extending the forms to unnecessary " lengths, of great delay, and oppression, and that a " *table* of all the officers, and of *their fees* in chancery " should be *fixed*, and *ascertained* by *authority*, which " table should be registered in a book in that court, to " be inspected at all times gratis, and a *copy* of it *sign-*" *ed*, and *attested* by the *judges*, should be returned to " each house of parliament to remain among the re-" cords," the Citizen makes a *sagacious*, and *pertinent* observation, which gives an *adequate* proof of his constitutional knowledge, and logical abilities—" if the " commons (says he) had a right to *enquire* into the " abuses committed by the officers of the courts, *they* " had, no *doubt* the *power* of correcting these abuses, " and of *establishing the fees* in those courts, *had they* " *thought proper*."

Without doubt the parliament, or the general assembly may establish fees; but the Citizen's conclusion is, that the commons *alone* can, and the premises whence he draws his egregious inference are these—the commons have authority to enquire into the abuses committed by the law officers—so that his argument in form is this—*whenever* the *commons* have a *right to enquire* into any subject, *they* may *establish* whatever *they may think proper* concerning *that subject*.

" Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum ægro
" Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare; quod medico-
" rum est
" Promittunt medici: tractant fabrilia fabri."

" The ign'rant landman shakes with fear
" Nor dares attempt the ship to steer;
" He who ne'er learn'd the doctor's trade,
" To give ev'n southernwood's afraid;
" Profess'd physicians cure by rules,
" And workmen handle workmens tools.

The magnanimous citizen however undertakes *any thing*, though it must be confessed by his admirers, that a little more diffidence would impeach his understanding, no more than it would tarnish his modesty; but though the extract is entirely *destitute of all force in the Citizen's application of it*, yet it suggests an additional circumstance in favour of the proclamation, which his malevolence has arraigned, and his arrogance has censured: for the opinion of the commons may be justly inferred from these expressions in their resolves, " a " *table* of *all the fees should be fixed*, and established by " *authority*, that a *precise settlement of the rates* would be " the *proper means* of *preventing extortion*," according to Serjeant Hawkins's observation already recited, and from the expressions, " the table of fees should be re-" gistered in a book open to inspection gratis, and a " copy of this table *signed* and *attested by the judges* re-" turned to each house of parliament," it may also be justly inferred that the " *authority*" meant was *not reposed* in *themselves*, and *as they were to be informed by a copy, signed and attested by the judges* of the *specifick* exercise of it, that the judges, who were to give information under their signatures, and official attestation, were understood to be the persons vested with the *authority* to *fix*, and *establish the fees*. The settlement of fees a tax, and yet the commons acknowledged the authority of the judges to make the settlement.

——————" Putat tonsor sibi poscere navim
" Luciferi rudis? exclamat Melicerta, perisse
" Frontem de rebus———

(A) " Should a mere barber think to ask
" A pilot's trust, (an arduous task)
" Yet cannot, such a dunce is he,
" An observation make at sea,
" Well * Melicerta might exclaim
" That he had lost all sense of shame.

(A) I have taken some liberty with Persius but not more than the Citizen has done in his motto with Pym's speech—

" *Neque enim lex æquior ulla est.*"

* *The marine deity.*

That questions ought not to be prejudged is another of the Citizen's objections. This is very true in a proper application, but extremely absurd in the Citizen's—if there were no precedents, or established rules, the measures of justice might be very unequal, and the scales uneven and unsteady. " Misera est servitus, " ubi jus est vagum." The utility of precedents consists in the *very effect*, which is the *ground* of the Citizen's objections, that *similar* cases are governed by them. Without *this* effect, contests would be infinite. What he calls *prejudging*, is that which is the consequence, the salutary, beneficial consequence of legal certainty, preventive of endless litigation, vexation, and distress. The judges must have therefore, some fixed, stable rule for the ascertainment of costs. Indeed, reader, I find it to be a very irksome task to encounter such extreme ignorance, blended with such exuberant vanity, pertinacious impudence, and connate malignity, and to unravel the contexture they have formed. I observed in my former letter, that the courts of law and equity had settled fees, and the Citizen asks by what authority. The passage in Hawkins, already quoted, answers the question. Admitting, however, that the judges have settled fees, the Citizen alleges the " precedent does not apply." Surely to prove that the settlement of fees is not a *tax*, which nothing less than the *full legislative authority* can establish, and therefore the precedent applies to destroy the very principle on which he has " spent his feeble " efforts" to prove the proclamation an arbitrary tax, as subversive of liberty as the levy of ship-money.

" Cercopithecus quam sapiens est animal, ætatem
" qui uno ostio nunquam committit suam, quia si u-
" num ostium obsideatur, aliud perfugium gerit."

(B) " So wise the monkey, that he ne'er confides
" His safety to *one* passage; but provides
" That, if th'adversary should *one* make sure,
" *Another* then may his retreat secure."

Lest the objection to the proclamation *that it is a tax* should be refuted, the *sagacious* Citizen has provided another *outlet* for escape. " The precedents of judges " having settled fees, says he, do not apply, because " they have not settled *their own* fees: but the com-" missary, secretary, judges of the land-office, being " members of the council, and advisers of the procla-" mation (that is) *concurring* with the advice of the " *minister*; *may be said* to have established their own " fees; and the governor *(C)* as *chancellor*, *decreeing* " his fees according to the very settlement of the pro-" clamation, would undoubtedly ascertain and settle " *his own fees*, and be *judge in his own cause*." Here the idea of tax is dropped. Who the *wicked minister* is, we shall be puzzled to find out. The commissary, secretary, and judges of the land-office *concurring with his advice*, he is not to be sought after in *this list* of officers. " It may be said," to be sure, Mr. Citizen, *any thing* may be said—the proclamation however has no relation to the chancellor; † Plain Truth has sufficiently exposed the absurdity of this imputation. " The " governor *decreeing* his fees as chancellor!" " He is " generous, of a good heart; but youthful, unsuspi-" cious, diffident." I shall not analyse your composition; but pray, Mr. Citizen, let me ask, what reason, what experience, what probable conjecture have you to extenuate your affrontive insinuation? Has he ever been a judge in his own cause? Has he ever betrayed any symptom of an inclination to be so? Again at your *mischievous tricks* " tam forma & mores sunt consimiles" the proclamation has no relation to the judges of the land-office, their fees are settled in a different manner,

(B) Here too, after the example of the Citizen, I have been a little free with Plautus.

(C) What the Citizen has remarked, in one of his notes, to prove it inconsistent with the security, which the constitution of England affords in the distribution of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers, for the governor to be chancellor, proceeds from his very crude ideas of the British polity—" *were* the judiciary *power joined with* the legisla-" tive, *the* life *and* liberty *of the subject would be exposed* " *to* arbitrary controul: for *the* judge *would* then *be* " legislator;" *but this does not prove that if a* branch *of, and not the* whole *legislature exercises a judicial power, there would be this consequence. The lords who are a* branch *of the legislative exercise a* judicial *power. The king, in whom the executive power is lodged, exercises,* personally, *no judicial power, considering the royal dignity and pre-eminence the idea of his being a judge in an* inferior, *subordinate and controulable jurisdiction would be absurd, and if the judicial power should be reposed in him absolutely, and conclusively, and his decisions not subject to examination and controul on an* appeal *to a* superior *jurisdiction, there would be great danger of, because there would be no* regular *method to prevent, violence, and oppression—now the chancellor, though he exercises a judicial power, and is vested with the executive, as governor, cannot commit the violence, and oppression dreaded, because there is an* appeal *to a* superior *provincial jurisdiction, and his decrees may be reformed, or reversed, and an ultimate appeal too is provided to the king in council; and, moreover, he is removeable, accountable, and even punishable, for violence and oppression—whence then the danger to liberty from the chancellor's violence and oppression. In New-York, and in the Jerseys, the governors are chancellors—in Virginia the governor, and also the members of the council, the executive, and two branches of the legislative exercise an extensive judicial power in matters of equity, law, and of crimes. Should any branch of the legislative, whether governor, upper, or lower house, assume, in* any instance, all *the powers legislative, executive, and judicial, without doubt, it would be an extreme violation of the constitution, and the Citizen's impartiality would severely condemn it, though a tenderness for his connexions may prevent his publick censures. A similar affection, perhaps, inclined him to pass over a question, or two, in my former letter. I do not wish him to offend* any *of his connexions. Let those, whom he has honoured with his regard, still enjoy it, however opposite their political tenets, political attachments, and the colours of their* apparent *political principles may have been.*

† See the Gazette, No. 2436.

and the legality of it does not depend upon any question of prerogative, but on the *power every owner has over his property*, to dispose of it upon such terms, as he thinks proper. The advice of the council was not asked on this subject. This regulation too you have represented to be as arbitrary as the ship-money assessment, and with equal facility you may prove it to be a tax, or a gigadoon.

The governor and council were twelve in number, of whom two only can be said (I mean with truth) to have any interest in the effect of the proclamation. The governor was not to be *directed* by the *suffrage* of the council; his was to judge of the propriety of their *advice* upon the *reasons* they should offer. It cannot be asserted (I mean again with truth) that they were not unanimous, though the Citizen has the assurance to affront them with the reproachful imputation of being implicit dependants on *one man*. The proclamation was the act of the governor flowing from his persuasion of its utility. He had promised, *publickly* and *solemnly promised* that " if the prerogative should inter-" pose in the settlement of fees, *he* would take good " care to act on *mature consideration*, and what *he* should " *judge* to be right and just, would be the *only* dictate " to determine *his* conduct." He again, as publickly, and solemnly declared that, " so clear was his *convic-*" *tion* of the propriety, and utility of a regulation to " prevent extortion, and infinite litigation, if it was " necessary, instead of recalling, he would renew his " proclamation, and in stronger terms threaten all of-" ficers with his displeasure, who should presume to " ask, or receive of the people any fee beyond *his re-*" *striction*." In his proroguing speech he again *declared* that " He had issued the proclamation solely for " the benefit of the people, by *nine tenths* of whom, " he believed it was so understood." But you, Mr. Citizen, have asserted, an absolute, direct, impudent, malicious (I will give you, as it is upon paper, a *dis-syllable*) falsehood, that he was *not* determined by *his own* judgment, but by the dictate of a *man* whom sometimes you call a clerk, sometimes a register, and sometimes minister, and that nine tenths of the people do not believe the proclamation issued for the purpose, so publickly, so solemnly declared. The contradiction, it must be confessed, is direct and pointed, and if advanced on sufficient grounds, the veracity, sincerity, and honour of ——— would be ——— but I know it to be an infamous, impudent calumny (characteristical of the author of it) prompted by the temerity of ungovernable malignity. To atone for this insolence, the maxim, " the king can do no wrong," is introduced, and on what principle? Not such as would allow an application to a ——— who should happen to be old, or middle-aged, or circumspect—He must be " youthful, unsuspicious, &c. &c."—really this seems to be an innovation, rather arbitrary—*legal maxims* have been understood to be *rather supplant*; however as *you* can so easily *garble moral* ones, who will dispute *your* address in modifying the legal? Would he but act as he should—alas! would he but—then " he " would be a little god below," and be *worshipped accordingly*; something *more* than a king. " The gover-" nor however, you say, is no king"—but yet again you tell us, " kings have *revoked* proclamations, and " *therefore*, though the governor has *affixed his signa-*" *ture*, he may *disavow* his act." Again, " He is " *improperly* called the king's *minister*, he is *rather* his " *representative*, or *deputy*. He forms a distinct branch " of the legislature, and he has the power of life and " death," and as a representative, or deputy, cannot act *beyond*, or *out of* the *capacity* of his constituent, or principal, you have, Mr. Citizen, *clearly proved* in your *peculiar* style, that the governor is the *representative* or *deputy* of the king, *because* the king *cannot* execute a *judicial* office; and, the governor *can*—a grave refutation of such nonsense *about* the governor's being a king, and not a king, would be, indeed, ridiculous. The mean, foolish servility of the intended palliative offers an insult to HIS understanding, *whose* sincerity, veracity, and honour you have so insolently attacked. But to return to Serjeant Hawkins, and answer the question which, in the triumph of ignorance, you have proposed: " Have not the officers who advised, and " the governor who issued the proclamation, set their " own rates?" No, I have shewn, they have not—your *law* case is nothing to the purpose, or I would shew it, *not to be law*. You may perceive, if not quite blind, that I have not by silence admitted the imputation, neither have I denied the advice I gave " as far " as I gave it:" but I deny (what your impudence, and *mendacity* have asserted) that *any one* man of the council was the dictator of the proclamation, though I avow it to be my opinion, the measure was expedient, and legal. I deny what you have asserted, and without reserve charge you with having outraged truth with the most impudent, and flagitious malice, on the mean base motive of engaging the passions of those, whom you have studied to delude by a feigned regard for the publick welfare, to assist you in the gratification of a narrow, personal, sordid enmity. Take this as an answer to all your desultory, base, malevolent assertions of the controuling power of *a wicked minister*, and blush, *if* you have any sense of shame left.

——————" pudet hæc opprobria dici,
" Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli."

I have been the more direct, and explicit in my disavowal, lest your unprincipled confidence should cast a blemish upon the honour of the other members of the council, whom you aim to render *contemptible*, that you may make *one* man publickly obnoxious, who, despising the impotence of it, bids defiance to all the efforts of your malice.

I alleged in my former letter that the proclamation, by restraining the officers, prevented extortion, and recited it at large that the reader might form his own judgment; but, says the Citizen " it ought rather to " be considered as a *direction* to the officers what to de-" mand, and to the people what to pay." This word " *rather*" seems to be a favourite, it does not *assert*; it only *squeaks* insinuation, what is meant by " di-

" reſtion?" It is a vague term, it is applied by the Citizen to the officers, and to the people *equally*, and having been ſubſtituted in the place of " reſtriction, " and *preventive of extortion*" it is proper to guard againſt *deception*, by *fixing* the ſenſe of it; if it only means *pointing out*, it is harmleſs; but why then the ſubſtitution? If it means *order*, or *command*, it is fallacious: for the *people* are not *ordered* or *commanded*. I wiſh he had carried his appeal to the *feelings* of the people. If oppreſſed, they muſt feel the oppreſſion—if they are not, let them not be perſuaded by this political quack to think, that they are. Prudent men who poſſeſs the bleſſing of vigorous health, will hardly be perſuaded to ſwallow the pill, or draught of an ignorant mountebank, who has the impudence to pronounce that they are diſtempered, and ought to take his drugs. It is true that the lower houſe called the ſettlement of fees by proclamation " *the uſurpation of a* " *right*" and threatened an oppoſition, and their reſolves were afterwards extremely violent; but if the ſettlement of fees was lawful, and expedient, it was not to be controuled by reſolves, and a ſubmiſſion to ſuch intemperate vehemence would have derogated from the dignity of government, and endangered the conſtitutional balance of power. The other branches of the legiſlature were as unanimous, and clear in an oppoſite opinion. Other reaſons, beſides what the Citizen has ſuggeſted may be aſſigned for the temporary duration of the inſpection law. As a regulation it might, from an alteration of circumſtances, become in every reſpect inconvenient, and the utility of a law, ſo extenſive, and important, ought to be eſtabliſhed by infallible experience, before its perpetuity is ordained. That a ſimilar proclamation, in 1733, was the occaſion of much clamour I believe, but not that the clamour was ſo general, and violent, as it has *ſince* been, *on another topic*: reſolves have been as vehement, and more expreſſive of apprehenſion, *on another occaſion*, when only *three* members ventured to vote againſt them; the number that divided againſt the laſt reſolve, reſpecting the proclamation. The Citizen need not go far to have this matter explained, and, I imagine, he may be inclined to think reſolves ought not *always* to fix mens opinions, ſince *ſometimes*, they may be dictated by *paſſion*. His objection, that ſettling the fees is a prejudging of the queſtion, has been anſwered, and beſides an appeal to the ſupreme court of the province will hardly admit of ſuppoſition; for the ſum muſt exceed £. 50 ſterling, or 20,000 lb. tobacco, and it is not to be expected, that an officer would ſuffer any one to be indebted to him, in ſo large a ſum. The Citizen ſeems deſirous to be informed, how fees are to be recovered—all in good time—if in chancery, the Governor, acting upon his own judgment, in this ſage gentleman's opinion, will deſerve to be removed ab officio, and he will moſt cordially wiſh his removal—weighty opinion—tremendous wish! if a patriot ſtepping forth, *like Hampden*, in the glorious cauſe of liberty ſhould be *iniquitouſly* compelled to pay an officer's fees, for ſervices, *actually* performed, how alarming would be the event! The Citizen has thought proper to make me ſay that " Mr. Ogle met " with the moſt violent oppoſition any Governor ever " did, *on account* of his proclamation" but I muſt object to this ſubſtitution, becauſe the fact aſſerted by him is abſolutely falſe. The oppoſition he met with, and the railings, he deſpiſed, flowed from a very different ſource, and, I ſuſpect, the Citizen only affects an ignorance of the *particular circumſtances*. The proclamation was not iſſued by Mr. Ogle; but " he" fully atoned, " ſays the Citizen," by his " *ſubſequent* conduct, which was mild and equitable, for " the oppreſſions (or errors) of his *former* adminiſtration" here again I muſt object, becauſe the Citizen falſely inſinuates, that the decree I mentioned, was in his *firſt*, when in fact, it was in his *laſt* adminiſtration. The opinions of eminent counſel in England, in favour of the proclamation, having been intimated, a paſſage in a pamphlet was cited by him to this effect, " on a " queſtion of publick concernment, the opinions of " court lawyers, however reſpectable for their candour " ought not to weigh more than the reaſons adduced " in ſupport of them &c.—for they have generally de" clared that to be legal, which the *miniſter for the* " *time being* has deemed to be expedient" and hence he ſeemed to infer that the opinions in favour of the proclamation ſhould be regarded with ſuſpicion. I anſwered in my former letter, that the caſes were entirely different, becauſe the " proclamation was no point " which the miniſter aimed to eſtabliſh &c." and what have you replied to this, Mr. Citizen? " You deny " the aſſertion, *if* the opinions are in favour of the " proclamation, becauſe it is a point, which the " *miniſter of Maryland* aims to eſtabliſh" the miniſter " of Maryland" pitiful ſneaking prevarication—*a'n't you aſhamed of yourſelf?*

The Citizen wiſhes " that the opinions of the Eng" liſh lawyers in the oppoſition; would face the day" —for two reaſons his requeſt will not be complied with —the firſt, that he has no kind of right to make it—ſecond, I have no power to grant it, but that I may not ſeem to be a mere churl, I inform him—that, beſides the attorney, and ſolicitor general of England, ſerjeant Wynn and Mr. Dunning were of opinion, that the King could *lawfully* ſettle the fees of *conſtitutional* officers in the royal governments, and that this power was conferred on the Proprietor of Maryland by the charter, under which we derive the power of making laws for our good government. In New-York, the fees of officers have been ſettled by the Governor, and council, in virtue of the royal commiſſion, and the people there (not much inclined to ſubmit to violations of their rights) ſubmit to the ſettlement. By this royal commiſſion the Governor, with the advice, and aſſiſtance of the council, was authorized to make a table of fees, and thereby a reaſonable proviſion for officers, and in virtue of this commiſſion, ſuch table of fees was made, and is the fixed rule, or ſtandard, though an act of aſſembly in New-York for the ſettlement of fees had paſſed a little time before, and received the royal diſſent—all this, Mr. Citizen, has been " endured" in New-York, for want of the exertion of men of *your* principles civil, and religious.

The ſhort extract from Petit affords a juſt ſpecimen of the Citizen's candour—the Citizen did not chooſe to ſtate the nature of the proclamations mentioned in Petit, but has left the reader to infer a *great deal* from his *little ſcraps*. To obviate this diſingenuous purpoſe, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the proclamations complained of " as altering ſome points of law, and mak" ing new" directed, who ſhould not, and who might be *choſen* to *repreſent the people*, and ordered " if re" turns ſhould be made contrary to this direction, " they ſhould be rejected, and warranted any perſon " to ſeize ſtarch, and to diſpoſe, or deſtroy any ſtuff " &c. and reſtrained all men, not licenſed (by the " crown) to make ſtarch"—the proclamation made " for matter directly rejected the preceedent ſeſſion" ordered, that " houſes ſhould be built with brick"—the proclamations " touching the freehold livelihood " of men" directed " the razing and pulling down " houſes, and prohibited them to be rebuilt, and ap" pointed the owners land to be let by other men at " what price they pleaſed"—former proclamations vouched " ordering country gentlemen out of Lon" don, and againſt buildings"—" confiſcations of " goods, fine, forfeitures, impriſonment, ſeizure, " ſtanding in the pillory threatened"—now the reader may make his application, without danger of being deceived, and he may not improperly, judge too of the Citizen's *real patriotiſm*. *(D)* The Citizen it muſt be allowed, has a happy talent at *explanation*—I aſked in my former letter, what was meant " by dragging " to light"—" made to feel the reſentments of a free " people—puniſhed with infamy, exile or death—dread " of ſuch a fate"—and his ingenuity has proved, nothing more was meant, than a removal from office, and a different ſuppoſition proceeded from the " con" ſcious guilt of" a wicked miniſter " trembling, " and diſmayed"—deſpicable ſcribble, and yet you complain of ridicule—" Sarcaſms, ſays he, on perſon" al defects have *ever been* eſteemed the ſure token of " a baſe degenerate mind"—but I inſiſt upon this exception. " Where there is an apparent correſ" pondence between the form, and the diſpoſition, " cum forma, et mores conſimiles ſunt," when the features and lineaments of the one, are directed by the motions, and affections of the other, when the countenance does the office of a dial plate, the wheels, and ſprings within the machine actuating its muſcles.

" The figure ſuch, as may the ſoul proclaim—
" We pity faults by nature's hand impreſt
" But with his mind, Therſites' form's a jeſt.

When an adverſary exerts all his *miſchievous* powers; and the perſon aſſailed attempts to ridicule them " he " gives" according to the Citizen's maxim " a ſure " token of a baſe, degenerate mind" but the extreme *mendacity*, and malice of the aſſailant are *juſt* proofs of his publick ſpirit—I am as little apprehenſive of any attack upon my perſon or houſe, by a party of free men led on by the Citizen, as I am that the Ægyptian ſuperſtition, cultus Ægyptius cercopitheci (the worſhip of a monkey) will ſucceed the demolition of our religious eſtabliſhment.

Dialogue, as he has managed it, is a manner of writing very ſuitable to the tenuity of the Citizen's genius, he takes care that his opponent ſhall always be diſcomfited, and himſelf complimented on his victory. In the ſhort one introduced into his laſt piece he has very cleverly, diſcloſed, or concealed juſt ſo much as anſwers his main purpoſe of miſrepreſentation; but the officer, *in fact*, has it in his power, in various inſtances, to receive his fees *immediately*. If a writ be applied for, or a copy of any record, or paper in his cuſtody—if a warrant of ſurvey, or patent—if letters teſtamentary, or of adminiſtration, if an account is to be paſſed, an inventory to be received, a commiſſion to be iſſued, if the examination and paſſing a certificate, if a ſurvey is to be made, certificates of it to be made out &c. &c. the reſpective officers have it in their power to receive their fees immediately for their ſervices, and, if not reſtrained, might oppreſs, ſo that the Citizen's expedient, " not pay," is the " baſeleſs " fabrick of a viſion" the officers, who are thus paid, ſave the expence of collection, ſuffer no loſs from inſolvencies, and are not put to inconvenience from the irregular, or negligent conduct of ſheriffs.

There is a *little miſchievous* inſinuation of the Citizen, which deſerves ſome animadverſion: ſpeaking of the affair of ſhip-money, he ſays, " that the judges," the guardians of law, and liberty (" *reflect on this* " *good reader*") gave a corrupt opinion—the words, " reflect on this good reader"—ſeem to have been thrown out to raiſe a ſuſpicion of *other judges*. That judges have been corrupt, that juries *too* have been corrupt, that Kings have been tyrants, that men have profeſſed the utmoſt purity of intention, and after they had gained, by the arts of ſimulation, the popular confidence, baſely ſacrificed the rights of the people, and that perſonal enmity has aſſumed the fair appearance of publick virtue cannot be denied: but are all judges, all juries to be ſuſpected of corruption, all kings of tyranny, all patriots of venality? and is *every* man, profeſſing a regard for the publick welfare to be ſuſpected of a narrow, perſonal, rancorous enmity, becauſe the Citizen's furious temerity has laid aſide the maſk, and betrayed all the turpitude, and deformity of the baſeſt, and the blackeſt malignity!

Notwithſtanding *your averment*, Mr. Citizen, the ſtrong probability, on which I founded my opinion, who were concerned in the unprovoked virulent attacks, contained in the papers, ſtill remains in full force.

(D) Proclamations are lawful, or not, according to their ſubjects. That they have been employed as inſtruments of tyranny is not to be denied: but they have, too, been expedient to invigorate legal ſanctions. Inſtances may be cited of proclamations, particularly ſuch as have affected the order, and profeſſion of certain religioniſts, that have been received with great popular applauſe. Eos tamen laedere non exoptemus, qui nos laedere non exoptant.

The many inſtances, in which you have ſhown your utter diſregard of truth in your aſſertions and of the moſt diſingenuous prevarication in your anſwers, and explications, render *your* teſtimony extremely ſuſpicious; and ſuch is your cauſtical ingenuity that all *poſſibility* of mean cavil and illiberal ſubterfuge muſt be abſolutely precluded, before any credit will be due to *your averments*. " Advice," ſuggeſtion, " aſſiſtance, are not terms of ſufficient comprehenſion—if, however, when attacked in the dark, I have miſtaken the aſſailant, and directed ſome reſentment againſt a perſon *really not privy to*, nor *approving* the outrage, it is a ſtrong reaſon to diſſuade from theſe dark attacks, which may involve men, *in no manner* concerned.

After all, who is this man, that calls himſelf a Citizen, makes his addreſſes to the inhabitants of Maryland, has charged the members of one of the legiſlative branches with inſolence, becauſe, in their intercourſe with another branch of the legiſlature, they propoſed ſtated ſalaries, and has *himſelf* propoſed a *different* proviſion for officers; contradicted the moſt publick, and explicit declarations of the governor, repreſented *all* the council, but *one*, to be mere fools, that he may repreſent *him* to be a political parricide; denounced infamy, exile, and death; expreſſed a regard for the *eſtabliſhed* church of England? Who is he? He has no ſhare in the legiſlature, as a member of any branch; he is incapable of being a member; he is diſabled from giving a vote in the choice of repreſentatives, by the laws and conſtitution of the country, *on account of his principles*, which are *diſtruſted* by thoſe laws. He is diſabled by an expreſs reſolve from interfering in the election of members, on the *ſame account*. He is not a proteſtant.

In my former letter I intimated, Mr. Citizen, that the Governor's conduct in the proceedings relative to the proclamation had been honoured by the royal approbation, and yet you have *vehemently* pronounced, that the proclamation " *muſt not be endured.*" Softly; magnanimous Citizen, ſoftly—you have already ſtretched the *ſkin* too much, and raiſe not your voice to ſo great a pitch of *diſſonance*, as, peradventure, may be *intolerable*. " Muſt not be endured!" Theſe are naughty words. What then are you to do? Are you to have no employment, no amuſement? Yes, be employed, be amuſed; but before you reſolve upon a plan, conſider ſeriouſly, what you are able, and what you are not able to bear,

——quid ferre recuſent,
Quid valeant HUMERI——

and, if you are not very perverſe, you will follow my advice, (though I have ſhewn what, ſtripped of diſguiſe you are—" ſtultus invidiæ furore abreptus," a fooliſh fellow, hurried away by the rage of malice) inſtead of making yourſelf ridiculous, perhaps, obnoxious, by endeavouring to gain the confidence of the people, who are *inſtructed* by the ſpirit of our laws, and conſtitution, by the diſabilities you are laid under, not to place any truſt in *you*, when their civil, or religious rights, may be concerned. My advice to you is to be quiet, and peaceable, and with all due application,

Ædificare caſas, plauſtello adjungere mures,
Ludere par impar, equitare in arundine longa.

to build baby houſes, yoke mice to a go-cart, play at even or odd, (or puſh pin for variety) and ride upon a long cane.

ANTILON.

TO PATUXENT.

SIR,

YOU have ſwallowed the bait, which *Meſſ.* Chaſe and Paca threw out for you. Every other effort to draw me off from the ſingle point I undertook to diſpute with them, having failed, the addreſs was publiſhed, with the fond hope of drawing down upon me the reſentment of diſſenters, whoſe alacrity to enter into a controverſy concerning an American epiſcopate, has been ſufficiently manifeſted. They are obliged to you alone, that the artifice has not been wholly unſucceſsful.

That there ſhould be *inaccuracies* in the things I have haſtily written, is not much to be wondered at: but that ſo indifferent a writer as you appear to be, ſhould ſeriouſly ſit down to point out two ſuch venial peccadillos, is an inſtance of piddling criticiſm, *not eaſily pardoned*. It happens, however, that your firſt remark is an hyper criticiſm; and the laſt, though more plauſible, very improperly termed a *bull*.

I forgive your warmth on the ſubject of the addreſs; if, as I ſuppoſe, you are a diſſenter, it was natural. But why exaggerate, and make it worſe, than it is? Truth, Sir, needs not the aid of falſhood to ſupport it. And, I greatly wrong your *brethren*, if they thank you for thus defending their cauſe. It had been more candid, and not leſs prudent, in you to have waited, till you had ſeen a true and fair account of the clergy's real aims in petitioning for a biſhop, which, if you read my reply, you muſt have ſeen, I have laid myſelf under an obligation to give the publick—and which, I mean to perform. A recent inſtance might have taught you, that *untrue* and *unfair accounts* are ſometimes given of very plain matters of fact, even in print.

Willing to believe, that you mean well, I will not be extreme to mark what you have ſaid amiſs. And yet, I am ſorry to find a man, who *ſeems to be religious*, and who certainly is very little likely to do ſervice to any cauſe, impotently endeavouring to do diſſervice. You hint at *ſomebody's* having *profaned the ſacred diſh*; and that this *ſomebody*, moreover, is ſome *Maryland parſon*. Now, Sir, if you really know of any ſuch man, name him aloud; and not thus indiſcriminately caſt ſuſpicions on a whole order of men. Till you do this, really religious men will conſider you as an aſſaſſin, ſtabbing in the dark.

One inſtance of good fortune, you will have, entirely, I fear, many of us ſcribblers are little likely to

with you I am mistaken, if every man in the province does not agree in opinion with you; that you have not *a sufficiency of skill* for employments of this sort. Your diffidence, however, does you honour, and, if my judgment of you may aught avail, discovers your good sense. I lament, only, that the conviction had not influence enough on you to prevent your ever writing. But, it is some merit to discover one's error in time: and abrupt as your first visit has been, I confess, that, for your sake, as well as my own, I am pleased that you have *bid me adieu for ever*.

I sincerely wish you all that satisfaction in the shade, which, I fear, you would in vain look for in the *glare* of controversy.

I am, &c.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

To the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

Reverend Sir,

UPON the *paper* I published and your observations on it, I cheerfully submit to the impartial publick the truth or falsity of the imputation, that my opposition to some late measures of government proceeded from a disappointment at court. I will not offend his Excellency by asking him the question, which you have been kind enough to draw up for me, but shall content myself with assuring you, I do not believe he is capable of giving a certificate under his hand true in the letter of it, and calculated to convey an idea different from the impressions on his own mind.

Your assertion, that I cannot or will not understand plain English, nay that I cannot even spell, betrays a littleness I did not expect to find in Mr. Boucher. The affair of the malt-kiln I remember, but esteem it too trivial to go into a controversy about the partial state of it and disingenuous turn, which has been given to it. I do not recollect what you allude to concerning the christian æra, and therefore will affirm or deny nothing about it; my memory fails me exceedingly, if such an absurdity, as you mention, ever escaped my lips. As to Æsop and Lethe, you are mistaken at least as to my ideas; I never imagined Lethe any way at all belonged to Æsop, otherwise than in fiction. The waters of forgetfulness, I thought, were created by fancy; and I suppose Mr. Garrick no more exceeded his poetic authority in bestowing the distribution of them on Æsop, than if his own fancy had originally created them.——

You ask, by what authority have I dared to describe you as a *base* and *wicked* slanderer? I don't remember to have called you by those names, nor yet to have described you as such. I own indeed I accused you of *calumny* and *defamation*: your publick arraignment of my *integrity* and frequent comparisons of me to *culprits* and *criminals*, your charging me with *chicanery* and representing me as a *temporizer*, were the grounds upon which I brought the accusation against you. Permit me, Sir, in turn to ask, by what authority have you dared to throw out to the publick that my not being a *placeman* has not been owing to any *want of inclination* in me to accept of a place, but solely to a *want of merit* to entitle me to one?

"Both Mr. Chase and I, you assert, ought to know how quick sighted his Excellency is in discovering disagreeable and disreputable *intimacies*, and how resolute in breaking them off."

I am inclined to think, Mr. Boucher, this paragraph was penn'd in an angry hour: candour and cool reflection will surely bid you to blot it out. I will not, therefore, avail myself of a hasty, passionate assertion; but will give you an opportunity of explaining yourself. In the mean time, permit me to assure you, I have never observed any intermission of that civility, politeness and respect, which you are pleased to hint I was *once* honoured with by governor *Eden*.

Your allusion to my private character with a threatening *memento*, puts me under the necessity of calling upon you publickly to be explicit. I do not recollect, that I threw any reflections of this nature upon you: point them out and I will do you justice. While, Sir, you profess a becoming regard for *your* character, you ought not to forget that *mine* is equally dear to me. I have called upon you and doubt not your readiness to answer.

Before we part permit me to recommend to you a better government of your passions: if not properly check'd, they may hereafter impel you to an unpardonable rudeness in your stile. I grant, Mr. Boucher, we have given reciprocal provocation; but surely he, who attacks, ought to have temper enough to bear a retort. Our altercation, I fear, grows disagreeable to the publick: wipe away the imputations, you hastily threw out in your last, and I will drop the controversy.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM PACA.

HAMBURGH, *January* 5.

DOCTOR Struensee, a brother of the late Count Struensee, who was confined in Copenhagen, and released on demand of his Prussian Majesty, who has appointed him to be his counsellor of state, and professor of mathematics, was last week at Zell, and had the honour of a very long conference with her Majesty, the Queen Matilda, after which he returned to the Court of Berlin.

PARIS, *Jan.* 8. Letters from Spain advise, that they are recruiting the troops all over that kingdom and fitting out men of war; particularly 17 at Carthagena, and 7 at Ferrol. The same letters say, that orders are sent to all the naval officers to repair immediately to those two places: and all the general officers in Catalonia were likewise ordered to rendezvous the 1st of this month.

ALTONA, *Jan.* 8. There is in our jail an Englishman, who, being settled here, and married to a printer's daughter, set up a news paper, in which, making a little too free with state affairs, he is likely soon to be sent out of the world a head too short. His process is going on, which with us is the same as his condemnation; and the most favourable end it can have is, that he be condemned for life to work with the other chained slaves upon some of the fortifications; yet his whole crime is copying verbatim, and that in English too, an account of the revolution at Copenhagen, which appeared in the London Chronicle.

LONDON, *January* 5.

It is said to be undoubtedly fact, that there is a woman now living in the town of Islington, who was born in New Prison, (where her father and mother were committed, and afterwards suffered at Tyburn for coining) whose brother was transported, whose first husband was shot in attempting to rob a gentleman's coach, and whose two last husbands were executed within these few years for different felonies.

Jan. 14. Since the late failures in Holland near 16 considerable merchants have stopped in this city, some with very large families, and of great property, which are wrecked in the storm abroad.

Jan. 19. An universal petition it is thought will soon be presented to the throne, containing a catalogue of the very insupportable grievances the subjects labour under, and praying for a speedy redress, for the safety of both king and kingdom.

In a great many boroughs as well as counties, there are persons now very active in making interest against the next general election; from whence, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that the ministry have a design of taking the people unawares, and jockeying the nation, by dissolving the present parliament at the end of this session, and packing another next summer. But if the people of England have any virtue, any regard for their freedom, any love for themselves and their posterity remaining, they will exert their utmost endeavours to frustrate so iniquitous an intention.

Jan. 20. Letters from Copenhagen mention, that the Queen of Denmark has, after much earnest intreaty, at length prevailed upon the King to permit her Majesty to receive a visit from her children, and that they are very shortly to set out for Zell, accompanied by several of the Danish nobility, where they are to remain a month.

They write from Lisbon, that advices are just received, by a vessel from the South-Seas, that the insurrection in the Brazils is nearly quelled, but that, on a moderate computation, the number of lives lost is upwards of 7000.

Letters from Barbados mention, that certain advices had been received from St. Vincent's, that the Governor finding it impracticable to dislodge the Carribbees, had agreed to a cessation of arms; and that it had been agreed to let them remain quiet in the mountainous parts of the island, which they originally occupied.

Jan. 23. By the master of the ship Samuel, arrived in the river, we are advised, that being bound from New-York to Jamaica, in October last, and being in want of water, he went into the Havannah with his boat, in order to get a supply, but was immediately ordered out; the water, however, was sent after him. He counted in the harbour twenty ships of the line, besides other vessels of inferior force, and says that a number of people were at work upon the fortifications.

Different accounts from Spain inform, that there never was known greater expedition made in the several sea-ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ships of war than at present. Their marine are more numerous and in better order, than it has been for these 60 years last past. What all these preparations are for, our ministry no doubt well know, which must be the reason of our fitting out a fleet of 16 sail of the line to be commanded by Admiral Pye this spring, and intended for the Mediterranean.

Orders are given for all the ships of war in commission, to take on board their full complement of men, as in time of war.

Orders are issued for shipping off immediately 3000 stands of arms with proper accoutrements, for Hanover.

We have advice by a person arrived from Gibraltar, that a Russian and French man of war have had an engagement in the Mediterranean, and after an hour's contest the latter was set on fire, and the flames reaching the magazine, the Frenchman blew up, and all on board perished.

The crop of potatoes on four acres, for which a gold medal was adjudged to Anthony Wharton, of Car-house, in Yorkshire, Esq; at the last Midsummer meeting, produced 2000 bushels.

The measures are actually taking for calling the Nabobs to a strict and dreadful account for their tyrannies and speculations; ten of them, at least, are already enrolled in the Chancery list.

BOSTON, *March* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, dated January 5, 1773.

"Some circumstances are working in favour of America, with regard to the duties; it is found by the last year's account, transmitted by the commissioners, that the balance in favour of Britain is but about 25 pounds, after payment of salaries, &c. exclusive of the charge of a fleet to enforce the collection. It is further observed, that the India company is so out of cash that it cannot pay the bills drawn upon it, and at the same time so out of credit that the Bank does not care to assist them; whence they find themselves obliged to lower their dividend, the apprehension of which has sunk their stock from 280 to 160, whereby several millions of property are anninilated, occasioning private bankruptcies and other distress, besides a loss to the publick treasury of 400,000 l. per annum, which the company by agreement are not to pay into it as heretofore, if they are not able to keep up their dividend at 12½; and as they have at the same time tea and other India goods in their warehouses, to the amount of four millions as some say, for which they want a market, and which if it had been sold, would have kept up their credit. This shews the great importance of losing the American market, by keeping up the duties on tea, which has thrown the trade into the hands of foreigners. This gives some alarm, and begins to convince people more and more of the impropriety of quarrelling with the Americans."

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 8.

On Tuesday last as a valuable young Negro was digging away a Bank in a Gentleman's Garden in this City, he very imprudently undermined the Surface so much that the Earth fell upon him and killed him on the Spot. A Boy at a little Distance was also much bruised.

The same Evening a Difference arose between a Man and a Woman, both supposed to be heated with Liquor, when the Woman picked up the Handle of a Broom and beat him with so much Violence as to fracture his skull; a few Hours afterwards he was found dead. She has been committed and is to take her Trial the ensuing Provincial Court.

Lately died, after a very short Illness, the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Alkin*, Rector of *St. John's* Parish in *Queen-Anne's* County. His Remains were attended to the Grave by a great Number of his Parishioners, by whom he was generally esteemed.

Annapolis, April 6, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and Lot in this City, lately the Property of Capt. *James Reith*, deceased, well known for its pleasant Situation. For Terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, Administrator.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *James Reith*, deceased, are once more defired to make immediate Payment, otherwise will be dealt with as the Law directs. J. W.

Said *Williams* has a good Billiard Table and single Horse Chaise for Sale.

March 30, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Monday the 12th of April next,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Warringsford's Purchase*, containing 140 Acres, adjoining *Adam Crausurd's*, within Four Miles of *Bladensburg*, in *Prince George's* County, *Maryland*, for Cash or Bills of Exchange. BENJAMIN WARRINGSFORD.

April 6, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all Gentlemen, particularly his old Acquaintance, that he now lives in the House where Mr. *John Brewer* lately lived, near the Head of the Dock in the City of *Annapolis*; where he keeps wet and dry Goods for Sale. He hath also provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in private Lodgings; those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their Company may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be his constant Endeavour to please, and their Horses will be taken Care of. He would at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business, that lies in his Power, for his Friends, as they shall think proper to communicate to him by Letter, in the best Manner he is able.

THOMAS HINCKS.

JOHN FINLATER and Co.

Late from Europe, *Wheelwrights, opposite the new Buildings on the Dock,*

TAKE the Liberty of acquainting the Publick, that they propose carrying on the various Branches of the Business, such as Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds for Coaches, Berlins, Post-Chariots, Curricles, Sulkies, and single Horse Chaises; also Waggons, Carts, Ploughs, and Harrows, on the neatest Construction; likewise Carriages and Wheels of all Kinds painted and varnished in the best Manner.

Those who please to honour them with their Commands may be assured, that a speedy Execution of their Work and Attention to Business will entitle them to their Favours, and in some Measure recommend them to the Encouragement of the Publick; and they pledge their Honour that for Neatness and Elegance, they flatter themselves, they are able to excel any of the Business ever arrived in *Annapolis*. 6w

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Annapolis, April 5, 1773.

BROKE Jail, in the Night of the 4th Instant, *Timothy Ragan*, committed for Horse-stealing; the said *Ragan* is about 20 Years of Age, about Six Feet high, of a fair Complexion: Had on when he made his Escape a blue Coat and Waistcoat of the same, Country made Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings and Country made Shoes. *Francis Sellars*, committed on Suspicion of Felony: Had on when he made his Escape a brown Cloth Coat, Leather Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Country made Shoes, all very much worn. The said *Sellars* is about 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, of a dark Complexion, with black straight Hair. Whoever apprehends and secures the said *Ragan* and *Sellars*, so that they may be had again, shall receive Five Pounds Reward, or Fifty Shillings for either of them.

WILLIAM NOKE,

Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County.

SUPPLEMENT to the *MARYLAND GAZETTE*.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1773.

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Thursday July *1st next,*

THE Lot and House in *George-Town*, wherein Doctor *Cornish* formerly lived, for Cash or short Credit. ADAM STEUART,

w6 WILLIAM DEAKINS, junr.

March 22, 1773.

To be sold by the Subscribers, at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money or short Credit, on Thursday July *1st next,*

TWO Lots in *George-Town*, on *Potowmack*, No. 30 and 31, pleasantly situated in the Northwest Quarter of said Town, at the End of *Falls* Street; on Lot. No. 30 is a very good Wooden Dwelling-House, Two Stories high, with a Cellar a Kitchen, and Draw-well at the Back of the House, which furnishes excellent Water: Also one other Lot in the Addition to *George-Town*, No. 144, situate convenient to *George-Town*, not improved.

ROBERT FERGUSON,

w6 ADAM STEUART.

March 21, 1773.

To be sold at publick Vendue, on Thursday the First Day of July *next, at the late Dwelling-House of* Samuel Wickham, *of* Frederick *County, deceased, viz.*

A TRACT of Land containing Twenty-seven Acres, another Tract containing One Hundred Acres, adjoining the other, both lying on *Monocksey* Creek, whereon are Two framed Dwelling-Houses, about Fifty Acres of cleared Land, and some in good Timothy Grass; also one other Tract, containing One Hundred Acres, lying on *Fishing* Creek, in the County aforesaid; whereon is a good Dwelling-House, some Out-Houses, about Forty Acres of cleared Land, and several Acres of Timothy Grass: There is on the said Land, a convenient Place for building a Grist-Mill.—Also all Persons indebted to the Estate of the above said *Wickham*, are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any just Claims against said Estate, are requested to bring in their Accounts regularly proved, that they may be adjusted, by

w11 JOSEPH WOOD, junr. Executor.

Annapolis, April 1, 1773.

ON Monday the 19th Inst. will be opened a School for the educating of Youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, *&c.* by W. THORP.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclinable to favour the above undertaking (that may be desirous of further Intelligence) I humbly refer their Application to Mr. *William Wilkins*, or Mr. *Thomas Harwood* of the aforesaid City.

PHILADELPHIA RACES.

On Tuesday the Eighteenth of May *next, will be run for over the Center Course,*

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of One Hundred Pounds; free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, viz. Four Years old, 7 Stone 7 Pounds; Five Years old, 8 Stone 9 Pounds; Six Years old, 9 Stone 3 Pounds, aged, 9 Stone 10 Pounds. The best of Three Four Mile Heats. Fillies to be allowed 3 Pounds.

On Wednesday the Nineteenth, the WHIM PLATE of Fifty Pounds; free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the winning Horse on Tuesday excepted) carrying Weight for Age, Inches and Blood: Fourteen Hands high, aged, 9 Stone 7 Pounds, and higher and lower Weight in proportion. All Horses, &c. not more than Three-quarters Blood, to be allowed 5 Pounds, and not more than Seven-eighths 4 Pounds. The best of Three Three Mile Heats.

On Thursday the Twentieth, the CITY PURSE of Fifty Pounds; free for Four and Five Years old only; (the winning Horse on Tuesday excepted) Four Years old to carry 8 Stone, Five Years old, 9 Stone. The best of Three Two Mile Heats. Fillies to be allowed 3 Pounds.

All Horses, &c. that run for any of the above Purses, to be shewn and entered at Mr. *Jacob Hilzheimer's*, in Seventh-street, on Saturday the Fifteenth of *May* next; to pay Five Pounds entrance for the Jockey Club Purse, and Fifty Shillings for the Whim Plate and City Purse, or double at the Post. Proper Certificates of the Age, Blood, &c. to be produced at the Time of Entrance. Judges to be appointed, and all disputes Determined by the Jockey Club. 2w

March 18, 1773.

THE Creditors of Mr. *Robert Horner*, late of *Charles*, are desired to meet at the House of Mrs. *Halkerston*, in *Port-Tobacco* on Wednesday, in *Charles* County, *August* Court Week next, with their Claims against the said *Horner*, in order that a Distribution of the Money arising on the Sale of his Effects deeded to us for their use may be made.

RICHARD BROWN, }

w6 THOMAS BOND, } Trustees.

Prince-George's County, *March* 12, 1773.

NOTTINGHAM RACES.

To be run for, on Tuesday the Twenty-fifth Day of May *next,*

A PURSE of Forty Pounds Currency, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, carrying Weight for Age, *viz.* Four Years old, 7 Stone; Five Years old, 8 Stone; Six Years old, 8 Stone 7 Pounds; and aged, 9 Stone. Heats Four Miles each.

On Wednesday the Twenty-sixth, a give and take Purse of Twenty Pounds; free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, (the Winner the preceding Day excepted) a Horse Fourteen Hands high to carry 8 Stone, and rise and fall agreeable to the Rules of Racing. Heats Three Miles each.

And, On Thursday the Twenty-seventh, a Purse of Ten Pounds to be run for, Four Years old Colts and Fillies, Colts to carry 8 Stone, and Fillies 109 Pounds. Heats Two Miles each, (the winning Horse, *&c.* of the First and Second Days excepted).

The Horses *&c.* winning Two clear Heats any of the above Days, shall be entitled to the Purse for which he starts. The Horses for the First Days Purse to be entered on Monday the 17th, with Mr. *John Dorsett*, and Mr. *John Rest*, before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, and pay Fifty Shillings Entrance, Subscribers of Forty Shillings to be allowed that Sum in the Entrance. For the Second Day Subscribers as above, Ten Shillings, Non-Subscribers, Thirty Shillings; and for the Third, Subscribers as above, to pay one Dollar, and Non-Subscribers Twenty Shillings Entrance, or double at the Post each Day. The Horses *&c.* for the Second Day to be measured and entered by the above Persons, between the Hours of Eleven and Twelve in the Forenoon, and those for the Colts Purse on Tuesday also. Certificates of the Ages of the several Horses, Mares, and Geldings, to be produced when entered. The Winner the First Day to pay Twenty Shillings; the Second Ten; and the Third Five Shillings for the Use of Weights and Scales; to start precisely at One o'Clock each Day. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise.

N. B. Three reputed running Horses to start each Day or no Race.

WHEREAS, on the Eighteenth Day of *October* last past, Captain *William Dunlap*, late deceased, brought to the Subscriber, living at the lower Ferry on the South Branch of *Patapsco*, *Baltimore* County, a bay Horse with a Star in his Forehead, 16 or 17 Hands high, and then left the said Horse with particular Orders to have him well fed with Hay and Oats, for which he the said *Dunlap* agreed to pay Two Shillings and Ten Pence common Currency per Day for each and every Day until he the said *Dunlap* should either take away or send for said Horse.

And whereas the said *William Dunlap*, being since deceased, and no Person appearing to demand the said Horse and pay the Charges of keeping him, the Subscriber hath therefore had the same Horse appraised and valued in *Maryland* Currency by Two honest and indifferent Men upon their Oaths, as by the Certificates underneath will appear: These are therefore to acquaint all Persons concerned, that unless they pay and satisfy the Charges of keeping said Horse within the Space of Three Weeks from the Date hereof, he will be sold for Payment of the same by

JAMES LONG.

March 23, 1773.

Baltimore County *sc.*

On the 23d day of *March*, 1773, before me the Subscriber one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, came *Christopher Limes* and *John Stoler*, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that they would well and truly, according to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, value and appraise the abovementioned and described Horse in current Money of *Maryland*. *Sworn before*

ANDREW BUCHANAN.

We the Subscribers being duly sworn to value and appraise a bay Horse in the Possession of *James Long*, said to belong to the Estate of Captain *William Dunlap*, deceased, and after having viewed and examined said Horse, do value and appraise him at the Sum of Fifteen Pounds current Money of *Maryland*. As witness our Hands this 23d of *March*, 1773.

CHRISTOPHER LIMES,
JOHN STOLER.

Baltimore, March 24, 1773.

THE Subscribers give this publick Notice, that they have begun to inoculate, and will continue till the 10th of *July*. Those that chuse to come are requested to give timely Notice, that proper Accommodations may be provided for their Reception.

HENRY STEVENSON,

1m JOHN COULTER

PEACOCK, the Property of *Richard Sprigg*, stands at *West-River* this Season, and covers Mares at Twenty-five Shillings each if not taken into Pasture, and if pastured Forty Shillings. Cash to be sent with the Mares or they will not be received, by EPHRAIM DUVALL.

March 14, 1773.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *Samuel Burgess*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts in legally proved, that they may be adjusted, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

w4 JANE BURGESS, Executrix.

N. B. I still carry on the Blacksmith's Business, and shall be obliged to my Friends for the continuance of their Favours.

March 18, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

FIFTEEN Hundred Bushels of CORN, by

3w THOMAS & WILLIAM HALL.

March 16, 1773.

THE Subscriber gives this publick Notice to all his former good Customers, and to other Gentlemen, that he now lives in the House where Mr. *William Hutchings* lately dwelt, near the Head of the Dock, in the City of *Annapolis*, that he hath provided himself with every Necessary for the Reception of Gentlemen in the Tavern Way. Those Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their kind Custom may depend on the best Treatment, as it shall be my constant Endeavour to please. I should at all Times be glad to do any Kind of Business for my Customers, as they think proper to communicate to me, in the best Manner I can.

I am the Publick's most obliged humble Servant,

2m HENRY GASSAWAY.

N. B. I have a very careful Overseer at my Farm, within a Mile of Town, that understands the Management of Horses, if Gentlemen choose to send their Horses to pasture they shall be taken Care of agreeable to their Orders; there is a fine large Pasture well fenced in, a good Stable, and other Conveniences, that Gentlemen may have them provided for in the best Manner; all Care shall be taken that they do not get away. If they should I will not see them forth coming. H. G.

St. Mary's County, *February* 25, 1773.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber did on the 6th Day of *August*, in the Year 1772, pass my Bond with a certain *Archibald Campbell*, unto one *James Walker*, of *St. Mary's* County, for the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, payable the Sixth Day of *February* next ensuing the Date thereof, for and in consideration that he the said *James Walker*, should confer and make over unto me and my Heirs by proper Conveyances, a firm and assured Title, in *Fee Simple*, to Part of a Tract of Land, called *Gallneth-hills*, in consequence of which Agreement the said *Walker*, did execute a Deed of Conveyance to me, bearing Date *August* 14, 1772, since which it appearing that the said Land is entailed, we have to prevent Disputes, entered under our Hands and Seals into covenant, by which I have bound myself to re-convey the Land back again to the said *Walker*, and he has on his Side acknowledged and agreed, that the Bond aforementioned from the Date of the said Covenant is void and of no effect. This is therefore to forewarn all Persons whatever, not to take any Assignment on said Bond, as I am determined not to pay it.

PHILIP GREENWELL.

Elk-Ridge, December 29, 1772.

WHEREAS Mr. *Caleb Dorsey*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, did by his last will and Testament, bearing Date the 14th Day of *March* last past, order and direct sundry Lands to be sold, *viz.* a Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Caleb's Delight Enlarged*; also a Tract, called *Timber-Ridge*, and Part of a Tract, called *The Mill Frog*, all adjoining and lying in *Frederick* County, near *Simpson's* Tavern, about Thirty Miles from *Elk-Ridge Landing*, and contains about Two Thousand Four Hundred Acres. The said Land is well adapted to farming, and will be sold on the 29th Day of *June* next, in small Parcels, or in any Manner that may best suit the Purchasers;—Also Two Thirds of about Seven Thousand Acres of Land, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, on *Curtis's-Creek*, about Seven Miles from *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Furnace, a good Dwelling-House, and sundry Out-Houses, with a good Grist-Mill, and Saw-Mill: The Land is well timbered and the Water navigable within Fifty Yards of the Furnace Door, and will be exposed to sale on the 20th Day of *July* following. The Terms will be made known on the Days of Sale, by

MICHAEL PUE, Executor,

tf MILCAH DORSEY, } Executrixes.

ELEANOR DORSEY }

N. B. All Persons having just Claims against the Estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those who are indebted to the Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to Two or more of the Executors only.

March 16, 1773.

To be sold to the Highest Bidder, on Saturday the First Day of May *next, at the Dwelling-House of the Subscriber, within Four Miles of the* Patuxent *Iron-Works, and Nine Miles above* Bladensburg, *in* Prince-George's *County,*

PART of a Tract of Land called *Winterfell's Range*, containing about 270 Acres, on which is a new Brick Dwelling-House covered with Cypress Shingles, 36 by 30 Feet, containing Four Rooms on each Floor, Four of which are Fire Rooms; a good Kitchen, a Weaving Shop, Pantry and Cellar below the House; the Whole finished in a Workman like Manner; Two Tobacco Houses, One of which 48 by 24 Feet, the other 40 by 24, both in good Repair; a Meat-House, a Negro Quarter, a Stable, and other Out-Houses, an Apple Orchard, containing about 200 bearing Trees, besides 2 Peach Orchards, and a good many Cherry Trees, about 25 Acres of the Land fit for Meadow Ground, Five Acres of which now in Timothy, and 10 Acres ditched and grubbed. The Land is very level and fit for Tobacco, Corn or Wheat. The Purchaser may have Possession the First of *December* next, and liberty to put in a Crop of small Grain in the Fall. The Terms of Sale will be made known on the Day before the Land is put up, and an indisputable Title will be made to the Purchaser, by

w4 JOSEPH JONES.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Captain William Richardson, *for the Benefit of his Creditors,*

To be sold on Wednesday the 4th of August *next, by publick Sale, at the House of Mrs.* Chilton, *in* Baltimore-Town,

THAT valuable and well known Tract of Land called *Colrain*, said to contain near 800 Acres, though only patented for 602 Acres. There are about 100 Acres cleared, being the poorest Part of the Land, whereon is built, a framed Dwelling-House, 30 by 20 Feet, with Brick Chimnies, having Two Rooms below and Three above, a Kitchen, Meat-House, Milk-House on a Spring, Hen-House, Corn-House, Stables and Barn, and an exceeding good Apple Orchard, about 40 Acres of Meadow are cleared, and under middling Fence; Part whereof is embanked Marsh, the Rest white Oak Bottom, and upwards of 100 Acres more may be made. This Land abounds with Locust, Maple, Hickory, red and white Oak, and is conveniently situated in *Baltimore* County, upon *Bush* River, 4 Miles from *Bush-Town* and *Joppa*, and 22 from *Baltimore-Town*. There is a good Fishery, particularly of Herrings in the Season, and plenty of wild Fowl. It is supposed to contain plenty of Iron Ore, from the Appearances, is convenient to many Furnaces, and hath a good Landing. Twelve Months Credit will be given to the Purchaser, and if any inclinable to purchase privately, they may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *James Christie*, Merchant, in *Baltimore-Town*; and Capt. *William Richardson* will attend on the Premises to shew the Land.

CHARLES JACOB and ABRAHAM CLAUDE, WATCHMAKERS FROM LONDON,

Have just opened Shop, opposite Mr. Ghiselin's, *in* West-Street, Annapolis,

WHERE they repair all Sorts of repeating, horizontal, and plain Watches, in the neatest and most approved Manner, and at the most reasonable Rates. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour them with their Custom, may depend on having their Work done with the greatest Punctuality and Exactness, as they will execute all the Work themselves without employing any other Person, and engage their Work for one Year: They will also supply any Person with Watches of their own make, and warrant them as good as if bought in *London*.

Baltimore, November 24, 1772.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT Sixteen Hundred Acres of Land, in Five Tracts or Parcels, situated in *Baltimore* County, originally the Property of Mr. *Edward Fell*, some Years ago of *Baltimore-Town*, Merchant, deceased, and all patented to him. The respective Parcels are situated, named, and contain in Acres as follow, *viz.*

Lancaster, laying on *Britain's Forest*, near Mr. *Thomas Cockey Deye's*, containing 300 Acres; *Fell's Scoathmore*, on the East Side of the little Falls of *Gunpowder* River, 175; *Fell's Dale*, near the Head of *Patapsco* Falls, 496; *Darlington*, on the North Side of *Morgan's Run* 134; and *Fell's Retirement*, on a Branch of *Little Pipe* Creek, 459. Also a Lot of Ground, containing about Half an Acre, on the East Side of *Jones's Falls* in *Baltimore-Town*, on which is a Brick House. Proposals for any of the above particularized Lands, or Part of the Tracts, will be received and answered, and a good or indisputable Title made to any Purchaser of them, by

tf HENRY THOMPSON.

Elk-Ridge, March 6, 1773.

ALL Persons who have any just Demands against the Estate of *Joshua Jones*, late of *Anne-Arundel* County, deceased, are desired to send them properly attested, and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay off their respective Balances without further Notice, to

3w EDWARD GAITHER, junr. Administrator.

Now ready for the Press,

And to be printed by Subscription, in one large Octavo Volume, containing about Three Hundred Folios.

(Price Ten Shillings)

FOR

Mr. County.

THE

DEPUTY COMMISSARY'S GUIDE

WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF

MARYLAND.

TOGETHER

With plain and sufficient Directions for Testators to form, and Executors to perform their Wills and Testaments; for Administrators to compleat their Administration, and for every Person any Way concerned in deceased Persons Estates, to proceed therein with safety to themselves and others,

BY

ELIE VALLETTE,

Register of the PREROGATIVE COURT, of the PROVINCE aforesaid.

PROPOSALS.

The above will be put to the Press on the First Day of *May* next, by which Time, it is apprehended, the Subscription will be compleated. Every Subscriber shall have his Name and Title printed in the Title Page, in a Label adapted for that Purpose, as in the above Scheme, provided their Signature come timely to Hand.

All Endeavours shall be used to procure a Bookbinder, in which Case the Volume shall be neatly bound in Calf, gilt, and lettered, for which an additional Half-Crown will be demanded at the Delivery of the Book.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in *(and Money received, if tendered)* by the several Deputy Commissaries in each respective County of this Province, as also,

At *Oxford*, by Mr. *Charles Cruikshank*.
At *Bladensburg*, by Mr. *Richard Henderson*.
At *Upper-Marlborough*, by *Ralph Forster*, Esq;
At *Lower-Marlborough*, by Mr. *Thomas Jones*.
At *Elk-Ridge*, by Mr. *John Dorsey*, Merchant.
At *George-Town*, by Mr. *Robert Peters*.
At *Cambridge*, in the County Clerk's Office.

And at *Annapolis*, by Mrs. *Howard*, at the Coffee-House; Messrs. *Williams* and Co. and Mr. *M'Hard*, at the Dock; Mr. *Cornelius Garretson*, Mr. *Robert Johnson*, and at the Printing-Office.

Port-Tobacco, February 23, 1773.

ALL Persons indebted to Messr. *John Jamieson* and Son, for Dealings with their *Port-Tobacco*, *Newport*, and *Vienna* Stores, are desired to make immediate Payment to

10w GEORGE GRAY.

THE new Ship *Baltimore*, Burthen Three Hundred Hogsheads, *Thomas Ireland*, Master, now ready in *Leonard* Creek, takes Tobacco consigned to *West* and *Hobson*, at Seven Pounds *per* Ton. Insurance is ordered as usual. Those who subscribe for Capt. *Ireland*, are desired to have their Tobacco ready without loss of Time, so that the Ship may be quickly dispatched.

STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, February 15, 1773.

JOSHUA COLLINS,

Musical Instrument-maker and Turner from MANCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Publick, that he has commenced the said Branches of Business, at Messrs. *Shaw* and *Chisholm's* Cabinet Shop; where all Sorts of Turner's Work is executed in the compleatest Manner; also German and common Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes, &c. of all Sorts and Sizes; all Sorts of Musical Instruments repaired, Harpsicords, Forte Pianos, &c. any stringed Instrament put in tune. He has opened an Evening School for Musick, at Mr. *John Hepburn's*, where he teaches the most modern and approved Methods of playing the German Flute, Hautboy, Clarinet, Bassoon, &c. Having been educated in that Science, under the Care of some of the greatest Masters in *England*. Those whom it may please to encourage the Subscriber may depend on being served on the most reasonable Terms; and such Gentlemen as cannot attend his Evening School may be waited on in the Day Time at their own Apartments,

By their very humble Servant,

w4 JOSHUA COLLINS.

Lower Marlborough, January 19, 1773.

To be sold by Wholesale at a low Advance, for Cash or Bills,

ABOUT Fifteen Hundred Pounds prime Cost of Goods, well assorted.

tf COLIN CAMPBELL.

PATRICK TOWRY,

TAKES this Method to inform the Publick, that he has opened Tavern in a neat commodious House for that purpose, situated in *East-Street*, a few Doors below Mr. *James Brice's* new House, being near and very convenient to the Dock; and as he has provided himself with a good Stock of Liquors, and Accommodations for Travellers, as also good Stabling and Provender for Horses, those Gentlemen who please to favour him with their company may depend on his utmost Endeavours to give them Satisfaction.

Said *Towry* proposes also, for the Convenience of Travellers betwixt *Annapolis* and *Baltimore-Town*, to erect Two Carriages, to begin the Second Week in *March* inst. to carry Passengers to and from said Town, in the following Manner, viz. To set out One Carriage from his said House, on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, precisely at Half after Eight o'Clock in the Morning, will stop One Hour at Mr. *Charles Dodd's* about Half Way to *Baltimore*, and from thence proceed to Capt. *Lines's* in *Baltimore-Town*; and return from said *Lines's* for *Annapolis* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, will wait for any Passengers to breakfast at Mr. *Kelso's* Tavern at the Ferry, and to dine at Mr. *Footell's*, where *John M'Donall* lately lived, and from thence to said *Towry's* House in *Annapolis*; where, as also at Capt. *Lines's*, a Person will be appointed to let Seats to Passengers at 10*s.* each from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*, and the like Sum from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore*. Outside Passengers or any Child under Ten Years of Age at Half Price. Seats to be held as applied for. Small Parcels will be carried from *Annapolis* to *Baltimore* and from *Baltimore* to *Annapolis* at reasonable Rates.

N. B. Said *Towry* will purchase a Quantity of Rye at 3*s.* and Barley at 4*s. per* Bushel, if delivered at his House in *Annapolis*, where may be had good Geneva, by Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable Rates. 8w

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

for raising 1350 Dollars, for repairing the Road from *Connolloway* to *The winding Ridge*.

Number of Prizes.		Dollars.			Dollars.
1	of	300	is		300
3	of	100	are		300
6	of	50	are		300
51	of	20	are		300
30	of	10	are		300
60	of	5	are		300
75	of	4	are		300
850	of	3	are		2550
1040 Prizes			are		4650
1960 Blanks			gain		1350

3000 Tickets at Two Dollars each amount to 6000

BY the above Scheme there are not Two Blanks to a Prize, and the Prizes subject to no Deduction; and as there are many of them very valuable, it is not doubted but the Tickets will very soon be disposed of, especially as a great Number of them are already engaged.

The Drawing to begin at *Hagar's-Town*, on Tuesday the Third Day of *August* next if full, or sooner if sooner full, in the Presence of Three Managers at least, and as many of the Adventurers as choose to attend.

The Managers are, Messr. *Thomas Crisp*, *Michael Crisp*, *James Wood*, *Jonathan Hagar*, *John Swan*, *James Caldwell*, *John Caldwell*, and *Richard Yeates*.

A List of Prizes will be published in the *Maryland* Gazette, which will be ready to be paid in One Month after the Drawing. Those not demanded within Six Months will be deemed as generously given towards repairing the aforesaid Road.

Tickets may be had of any of the Managers.

NOW FOR SALE,

THE Houses and Lots in which I lately dwelt, situated on the Court-House Circle in the City of *Annapolis*; they are all well inclosed with Rails and Pales. the Houses are mostly new and in very good Repair; they will be sold for a long Credit if required; the Terms may be known by applying to

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

N. B. This House and Lots are so advantageously situated, and so well known, that I think a minute Description of them needless. tf

Baltimore, January 16, 1773.

ALL Persons having any just Claim against the Estate of Col. *Charles Ridgely*, deceased, are desired to send in their Accounts properly proved, and such as are indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to come and pay to prevent Expence to themselves, and Trouble to

3m CHARLES RIDGELY, DANIEL CHAMIER, WILLIAM GOODWIN, } Executors.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.